

Group 5

Skill 11

Skill Practice 1

1. Unemployment and poverty have greatly increased in the last few years, forcing more and more people to move into the cities.

2. The forests on either side of the Amu Darya River have dried up, leading to the loss of about half the region's bird and mammal species.

3. Water containing dangerous levels of chemicals drains into the rivers, making the region's fish unfit to eat and undermining its fishing industry.

4. In 1984, toxic gas escaped from a chemical plant in Bhopal, India, killing approximately 2,000 people and leaving tens of thousands with long-term, often fatal, health problems.

5. People living in the area have organized powerful resistance to the planned nuclear power plant, forcing the government to look elsewhere for a more acceptable site.

6. Winters in the region surrounding the Aral Sea have become colder and longer, making cotton growing impossible in many areas.

7. Poorly planned economic development can frequently damage the ecology of a region, negating any benefits that the development might have promised.

8. International organizations have provided funding for family-planning programs, enabling a number of countries to lower their birthrates significantly.

Skill Practice 2

1. Unemployment and poverty have greatly increased in the last few years. This has forced more and more people to move into the cities.

2. In 1965, the immigration laws were changed. This made it easier for people from Asian and Latin America to settle in the United States.

3. To expand agriculture in the Aral Sea basin, the government diverted enormous quantities of water from the region's two main rivers. This reduced the flow of water into the sea by almost 90 percent.

4. In the 1980s and 1990s, the British government did not maintain adequate funding for the National Health Service. This caused hospitals to reduce the number of doctors and nurses they employed.

5. Poor people move into the country, where they cut down the trees and other vegetation on hillsides. This leaves the soil without its natural protection against erosion by wind and rain.

6. Whole species of fish disappeared from the Aral Sea. This brought a halt to commercial fishing there.

7. Employers reduced the level of benefits in their health insurance programs. This forced employees to pay more for health care expenses out of their own pockets.

8. In nineteenth century Europe, the old agriculture system was disintegrating. This put unskilled laborers out of work and persuaded many to emigrate.

Skill Practice 3

2 **The immediate reason for an increase in methane in the atmosphere is that** rice growing on artificial wetlands and cattle farming have expanded rapidly.

3 **Reserves will give** ~~It gives~~ scientists the opportunity to study **millions of unknown and probably unique natural species** ~~them~~ and the ecosystems that support them.

4 Ethnic neighborhoods provide social and economic opportunities of few immigrants.

5 ~~It has~~ **The native vegetation disappears, and this** interrupted the process by which natural nutrients are recycled back into the soil.

6 In the earthquake, most of the area's bridges were destroyed.

7 It leaves the resources of a region exhausted and its people without the means to support themselves.

8 The first step is that people use inefficient methods of irrigation that allow much of the water to evaporate. ~~it causes crop-damaging salts to accumulate in the soil.~~ The final result is that it increases the salt content of the Aral Sea itself.

Unsustainable Development and the Mayan Civilization

Getting into the topic

1. Who are the Mayas and what do you know about their history?
Mayas are people who built civilization at Mexico. Mayan civilization went to ruin.
2. Why might the issue of unsustainable development be important in Mayan history?
It is because Mayan civilization went to ruin.

Getting a first idea the article

1. Have earlier cultures suffered from environmental problems?
2. What was the development of agriculture? **Why/how was agriculture so significant for the environment?**
3. What was the major social development?
4. What ecosystems were open to damage?
5. How developed was the Mayan culture?
6. What was the complex agricultural system?
7. What would happen after the system collapsed? **What caused the Mayans to demand too much from their agricultural system?**
8. What were the results of this decrease in food production?
9. What is another example of destroyed society? **Why/how is the collapse of the Mayan civilization an example of unsustainable development?**

Main idea check

3,2,4,1 8,7,5,9,6

A closer look

1. D,A,C,B
2. E,A,C,B,D
3. A; C; D
4. A,G,D B,H E,C F

Vocabulary study: Synonyms

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Domesticated | 9. Strain |
| 2. Intervene | 10. As a result thereby |
| 3. Consumer | 11. Skeletons |
| 4. Extensive Immense | 12. Abandon |
| 5. Alternation | 13. Outgrow |
| 6. Terracing | 14. Prove |
| 7. Ditch | 15. Long-term |
| 8. Flooding | |

Vocabulary study: Words in context

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Collapsed | 7. Fossil fuels |
| 2. Deteriorated | 8. Susceptible to |
| 3. Flourished | 9. Withstand |
| 4. Perspective | 10. Harvests |
| 5. Intensified | |
| 6. Disrupt | |